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author dismisses arbitration in not only an inadequate but a misleading single page, and neither good offices nor mediation find any mention in his index or in the text. The curt dismissal of the accomplishments of the Hague Conferences and the Hague Convention with a few sentences (pp. 232 and 259n), only serves to demonstrate the author's disregard of the international results of these remarkable gatherings and what they have meant to the furtherance of arbitration treaties. "A few swallows" may not "make a summer," but there are few summers without a swallow, and the swallow is the harbinger of the coming summer. The man who today dismisses all belief in and regard for the principle of judicial settlement of international disputes is a long way from the Root-Phillimore propositions and from Mr. Harding's aspirations for a world court. He is certainly not a forward-looking recorder of even the events of the past, for the contributions of the United States to the practice of arbitration and its firm establishment in numerous well-known cases (to-wit Mr. J. B. Moore's voluminous work on the subject) is conspicuous among the nations.

Again the treatment of envoys (Vol. I, pp. 201 *et seq.*) is inadequate for a work of this scope and in some respects is misleading. The note No. 16 on page 205 contains completely erroneous and mistaken statements which will confuse instead of enlighten a student. The extensive notes in the volumes are, however, generally illuminating and sometimes more valuable than the text.

In many respects, the mechanical execution of the volumes is excellent, and the index is a good one. Mr. Foulke's work merits the careful consideration of the legal profession and of internationalists in general, though he writes not as a publicist but as a lawyer.

James Curtis Ballagh.

*Professor of Political Science,
University of Pennsylvania.*

A TREATISE ON THE LAW AND PROCEDURE OF RECEIVERS. By Henry G. Tardy, of the California Bar. Bender-Moss Co., San Francisco, 1920. Two volumes, pp. xxxv, 1230; 1231-2307.

While this purports to be a second edition of Smith on Receivers, yet its extended scope makes the original book scarcely recognizable. The rapid development of the law with respect to so many phases of Receivership since the publication of the First Edition has tended to make it more or less obsolete, so that its rewriting in the present form is most timely and renders it a valuable and much-needed textbook on the subject. That portion of the book devoted to the discussion of Receiverships with reference to private corporations is particularly helpful to the lawyer because of its comprehensive treatment of matters of practical importance. The text is replete with exposition of the development of this form of equitable relief which the modern method of transacting business by means of corporations demands and which is so wisely afforded to corporate creditors. The author has taken great pains to reconcile divergent decisions and to lay before the reader the weight of authority. The annotations are extensive and cover a wide range of cases both in the English courts and in those of the various states of the United States.

Charles Comly Norris, Jr.